

## WRITING TIPS

### Saying Thank You

useful phrases

Thanks a lot for... It's really appreciated.

Thanks for

I would like to take this opportunity  
to thank you for...

I would like to thank you all for...

Thanks a lot

Thank you

Thanks for... this wouldn't have  
been possible without you...

Teacher Angelo



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## What's The Difference?

### Made of Vs. Made from

#### **made of**

When the actual physical form of the material used does 'Not' change during the process of making the subject.

- Chairs are made of wood.
- My house is made of bricks.

#### **made from**

When the actual physical form of the material 'Does' change during the process of making the subject.

- Wine is made from grapes.
- Paper is made from trees.

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## CONTRACTIONS

<b>1</b>	<b>Gonna</b> = going to	Girl, I'm gonna miss you
<b>2</b>	<b>Wanna</b> = want to	I wanna hold your hand
<b>3</b>	<b>Gotta</b> = 've got to/a	You gotta be my girl
<b>4</b>	<b>Gimme</b> = give me	Gimme your heart, babe
<b>5</b>	<b>Lemme</b> = let me	Lemme take you home
<b>6</b>	<b>I'ma</b> = I'm going to	I'ma be ok without you
<b>7</b>	<b>Outta</b> = out of/to	She got me outta my mind
<b>8</b>	<b>Kinda</b> = kind of	You're my kinda girl
<b>9</b>	<b>Dunno</b> = don't know	I dunno how to love you
<b>10</b>	<b>Shoulda</b> = should have	I shoulda told you

## Words related to "CRY"



### SOB

to cry noisily while taking in short, sudden breaths

The girl started sobbing after she fell off the swing on the playground.



### WHIMPER

to cry softly; to make a quiet crying sound

She whimpered after her ice cream cone fell on the ground.



### WEEP

to cry because you are very sad; to cry while making sounds of distress

He wept after his girlfriend broke up with him.



### BAWL

to cry very loudly

The baby lost his favorite toy. He has been bawling for ten minutes.

AMERICAN ENGLISH AT STATE **A** **E**

The passive is formed with the appropriate tense of the verb **to be** + past participle.

	Active Voice	Passive Voice
Present Simple	He <b>delivers</b> letters.	Letters <b>are delivered</b> .
Past Simple	He <b>delivered</b> the letters.	The letters <b>were delivered</b> .
Present Perfect	He <b>has delivered</b> the letters.	The letters <b>have been delivered</b> .
Future Simple	He <b>will deliver</b> the letters.	The letters <b>will be delivered</b> .
Past Perfect	He <b>had delivered</b> the letters.	The letters <b>had been delivered</b> .
Present Continuous	He <b>is delivering</b> the letters.	The letters <b>are being delivered</b> .
Past Continuous	He <b>was delivering</b> the letters.	The letters <b>were being delivered</b> .
Infinitive	He <b>has to deliver</b> the letters.	The letters <b>have to be delivered</b> .
Modals	He <b>may deliver</b> the letters.	The letters <b>may be delivered</b> .
(Modal + be + past part.)	He <b>must deliver</b> the letters.	The letters <b>must be delivered</b> .

**The Passive is used :**

1. when the **agent** (= the person who does the action) is **unknown, unimportant** or **obvious** from the context.  
Jane was shot. (We don't know who shot her.)  
This church was built in 1815. (unimportant agent)  
He has been arrested. (obviously by the police)
2. to make more **polite** or **formal** statements.  
The car hasn't been cleaned. (more polite)  
(You haven't cleaned the car. – less polite)
3. when the **action is more important** than the agent, as in processes, instructions, events, reports, headlines, news items, and advertisements.  
30 people were killed in the earthquake.
4. to put **emphasis on the agent**.  
The new library will be opened by the Queen.

# !“ Punctuation ”?

Use a full stop ( . ) at the end of a sentence.



Joel will feed the rabbit some carrots.

Use a question mark ( ? ) at the end of asking a question.



What flavour of fruit juice do you like?

Use an exclamation mark ( ! ) at the end of a sentence expressing strong emotion.



I love my new fish!

Use quotation marks ( “ ” ) to enclose the exact words a person says.



Emma said, “We can go swimming later”.

Use an apostrophe ( ' ) in place of the missing letter or letters in a contraction.



I'm going to play hockey today.

Use an apostrophe before an s ( 's ) to show ownership by one person or thing.



Jim's shirt is yellow.

Use an apostrophe after an s ( 's ) to show ownership by more than one person or thing.



The girls' both have brown hair.

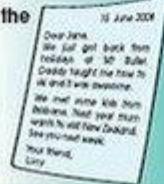
Use a comma ( , ) to separate the day of the week from the month of the year when writing a date in a sentence.



Today is Friday, 7 May 2010.

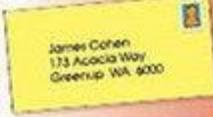
Use a comma ( , ) after the greeting and after the closing in a letter.

Dear Jane,  
Your friend,



There is no need to use punctuation marks when addressing an envelope or writing the address in a letter.

James Cohen  
173 Acacia Way  
Greenup WA 6000



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# Antonyms

Words that mean the opposite, or  
nearly the opposite, of each other.

above below  
add subtract  
all none  
alone together  
always never  
back front  
before after  
begin end  
big little  
cold hot  
cool warm  
dark light  
difficult easy  
dry wet  
early late  
east west  
empty full  
enter exit  
even odd  
fact fiction

first last  
get give  
he she  
high low  
inside outside  
jolly serious  
know guess  
last first  
leave stay  
left right  
loud quiet  
most least  
near far  
north south  
on off  
open close  
over under  
part whole  
play work  
private public

push pull  
question answer  
raise lower  
right wrong  
sad happy  
safe dangerous  
same different  
sit stand  
sweet sour  
there here  
throw catch  
tie untie  
true false  
up down  
vertical horizontal  
wet dry  
wide narrow  
win lose  
young old  
zip unzip

**Remember** An antonym may be the opposite for  
only one meaning of a word.

## SPELLING OF -ING AND - ED FORMS

(1) VERBS THAT END IN - E	(a) hope      hoping      hoped date      dating      dated injure      injuring      injured	-ING FORM : If the word ends in -e, drop the -e and add -ing. -ED FORM : If the word ends in -e, Just add - d.
(2) VERBS THAT END IN A VOWEL AND A CONSONANT	<b>ONE-SYLLABLE VERBS</b> (b) stop      stopping      stopped rob      robbing      robbed beg      begging      begged (c) rain      raining      rained fool      fooling      fooled dream      dreaming      dreamed	1 vowel : <u>2 consonants</u>  2 vowels : <u>1 consonant</u>
	<b>TWO-SYLLABLE VERBS</b> (d) listen      listening      listened offer      offering      offered open      opening      opened (e) begin      beginning      (began) prefer      preferring      preferred control      controlling      controlled	1st syllable stressed : <u>1 consonant</u>  2nd syllable stressed : <u>2 consonants</u>
(3) VERBS THAT END IN TWO CONSONANTS	(f) start      starting      started Fold      folding      folded demand      demanding      demanded	If the word ends in two consonants, Just add the ending.
(4) VERBS THAT END IN - Y	(g) enjoy      enjoying      enjoyed pray      praying      prayed buy      buying      (bought) (h) study      studying      studied try      trying      tried reply      replying      replied	If - y is preceded by a vowel, keep the - y  If - y is preceded by a consonant : -ING FORM : keep the -y, add -ing. -ED FORM : change- y to -i, add- ed
(5) VERBS THAT END IN- IE	(i) die      dying      died lie      lying      lied tie      tying      tied	-ING FORM : Change- ie to - y, add -ing. -ED FORM : Add - d

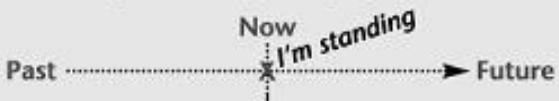
Exception : If a verbs ends in - ee, the final - e is not dropped : seeing, agreeing ,freeing.

Exception : - w and -x are not doubled :plow – plowed ; fix – fixed .

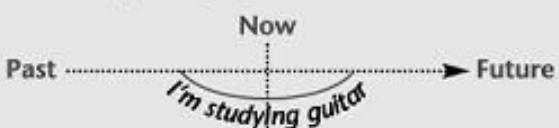
# Present Progressive

## Grammar Explanations

1. Use the **present progressive** to describe something that is happening right now.



2. Use the **present progressive** to describe something that is happening these days, even if it's not happening right now.



3. **USAGE NOTE:** The **contracted form** is usually used in speech and in informal writing.

## Examples

- I'm **standing** outside the King Theater **right now**.
- As I'm **talking** to you, the fans are **gathering** in front of the theater.

- The Airheads are **playing** at the King Theater **this week**.
- I'm **studying** guitar **this semester**.

**A:** Bye, Jana, we're **leaving** now.  
**B:** Wait! I'm **coming** with you.



incorrect



correct

alot 1 a lot

believe 2 believE

begining 3 beginnIng

diffrent 4 different

recive 5 receive

## OTHER WAYS TO SAY...

nic	good	bad	sad	happy
enjoyable pleasurable thoughtful courteous lovely likeable pleasing gracious congenial cordial admirable considerate	excellent amazing wonderful pleasant marvelous exceptional fantastic super outstanding terrific splendid stupendous	awful rotten naughty mean dreadful nasty wicked lousy terrible unpleasant disagreeable wretched	depressed gloomy miserable cheerless unhappy gloomy forlorn sorrowful upset downcast tearful sorber	cheerful delighted pleased glad joyful ecstatic content jovial amused merry thrilled elated
laughed	like	said	big	little
giggled chuckled roared howled whooped snickered guffawed shrieked grinned cackled bellowed chortled	admire approve adore treasure fancy marvel appreciate respect cherish fond desire enjoy	commented replied remarked declared stated exclaimed shouted whispered announced responded boasted explained	huge giant gigantic enormous large massive colossal immense bulky hetty tremendous jumbo	small tiny petite miniature feeny itsy-bitsy miniscule mini minute microscopic skimpy wee
ran	walked	pretty	looked	scared
bolted sped hurried sprinted jogged rushed galloped hustled skipped raced dashed fled	strolled sauntered tip-toed trotted marched glided strutted shuffled crept treaded hiked paraded	beautiful gorgeous appealing cute lovely exquisite attractive elegant handsome stunning fair dazzling	gazed examined glanced viewed observed peeked stared watched inspected spied studied noticed	afraid frightened spooked horrified startled fearful petrified anxious aghast alarmed terrified shaken

# Drank vs. Drunk

**Drank** is the past tense of drink

- ◆ I **drank** two cups of coffee today.
- ◆ We **drank** too much wine last night.

**Drunk** is the past participle of drink

- ◆ I have never **drunk** gin.
- ◆ He had **drunk** too much with lunch.

**Drunk** is used as an adjective

- ◆ I have never been **drunk**.
- ◆ He was so **drunk** at the party yesterday

*Presented by*

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# Contrary Proverbs

All Good Things Come To Those Who Wait	<b>BUT</b>	Time And Tide Wait For None
The Pen Is Mightier Than The Sword	<b>BUT</b>	Actions Speak Louder Than Words
Wise Men Think Alike	<b>BUT</b>	Fools Seldom Differ
The Best Things In Life Are Free	<b>BUT</b>	There's No Such Thing As A Free Lunch
Slow And Steady Wins The Race	<b>BUT</b>	Time Waits For None
Look Before You Leap	<b>BUT</b>	Strike While The Iron Is Hot
Do It Well, Or Not At All	<b>BUT</b>	Half A Loaf Is Better Than None
Birds Of A Feather Flock Together	<b>BUT</b>	Opposites Attract
Don't Cross Your Bridges Before You Come To Them	<b>BUT</b>	Forewarned Is Forearmed
Doubt Is The Beginning Of Wisdom	<b>BUT</b>	Faith Will Move Mountains
Great Starts Make Great Finishes	<b>BUT</b>	It Isn't Over Till It's Over
Practice Makes Perfect	<b>BUT</b>	All Work And No Play Makes Jack A Dull Boy
Silence Is Golden	<b>BUT</b>	The Squeaky Wheel Gets The Grease
You're Never Too Old To Learn	<b>BUT</b>	You Can't Teach An Old Dog New Tricks
What's Good For The Goose Is Good For The Gander	<b>BUT</b>	One Man's Meat Is Another Man's Poison
Absence Makes The Heart Grow Fonder	<b>BUT</b>	Out Of Sight, Out Of Mind
Too Many Cooks Spoil The Broth	<b>BUT</b>	Many Hands Make Light Work
Hold Fast To The Words Of Your Ancestors	<b>BUT</b>	Wise Men Make Proverbs And Fools Repeat Them

**WORD LIST**  
**ANIMALS AND THEIR YOUNG**

Antelope – <i>calf</i>	Hippo – <i>calf</i>
Bear – <i>cub</i>	Horse - <i>foal, yearling, or colt (male), filly (female)</i>
Beasts of prey – <i>whelp</i>	Kangaroo – <i>joey</i>
Beaver – <i>kit</i>	Lion – <i>cub</i>
Birds - <i>fledgling, nestling</i>	Owl – <i>owlet</i>
Cat – <i>kitten</i>	Partridge – <i>cheeper</i>
Codfish - <i>codling, sprat</i>	Pig - <i>piglet, shoat, farrow, suckling</i>
Cow – <i>calf</i>	Pigeon - <i>squab, squeaker</i>
Deer - <i>fawn, yearling</i>	Quail – <i>cheeper</i>
Dog - <i>pup, puppy</i>	Rabbit - <i>bunny, kit</i>
Duck – <i>duckling</i>	Rat – <i>pup</i>
Eagle – <i>eaglet</i>	Rhino – <i>calf</i>
Eel – <i>elver</i>	Rooster – <i>cockeral</i>
Elephant – <i>calf</i>	Salmon - <i>parr, smolt, grilse</i>
Elephant seal – <i>weaner</i>	Seal – <i>pup</i>
Fish – <i>fry</i>	Shark – <i>cub</i>
Fowl - <i>chick, chicken</i>	Sheep - <i>lamb, lambkins</i>
Fox - <i>cub, pup</i>	Swan – <i>cygnet</i>
Frog - <i>polliwog, tadpole</i>	Tiger - <i>cub, whelp</i>
Goat – <i>kid</i>	Turkey – <i>poult</i>
Goose – <i>gosling</i>	Whale – <i>calf</i>
Grouse – <i>cheeper</i>	Zebra - <i>foal</i>
Guinea fowl – <i>keet</i>	
Hawk – <i>eyas</i>	
Hen – <i>pullet</i>	

## AT

Specific times	I start work <b>at</b> 9 o'clock.
Festivals in general	I'm going to Brazil <b>at</b> Christmas.
Night	I find it difficult to sleep <b>at</b> night.

## ON

Specific days	I'd like to go to the cinema <b>on</b> Saturday.
---------------	--

## IN

Parts of the day	I go to the gym <b>in</b> the morning.
Months	I normally go <b>on</b> holiday in February.
Seasons	We can go skiing <b>in</b> winter.
Years	I was born <b>in</b> 1972.
A time period	The train leaves <b>in</b> 5 minutes.

Remember! We do not use **at**, **on**, **in** or **the** with the following expressions:

Today, tomorrow, yesterday, this morning, tonight, last, next, every.



<b>Silent H</b>	<b>Silent T</b>	<b>Silent K</b>	<b>Silent B</b>
what	witch	knife	lamb
when	fasten	knee	thumb
why	castle	knot	numb
which	watch	knitting	crumb
whether	butcher	know	climbing
ghost	scratch	knob	bomb
honest	listen	knock	comb
hour	match	knickers	doubt
while	Christmas	knuckle	plumber
white	mortgage	knight	limb
where	soften	knack	debt
rhythm	often	knew	tomb

## Antonyms

Antonyms are words that mean the opposite or nearly the opposite of each other for one meaning. Both synonyms and antonyms are often used in tests and language drills.

Below is a list of common antonyms. Please refer to district adopted materials for words specific to each grade level.

above – below	birth – death	dawn – sunset
absent – present	bitter – sweet	day – night
accident – intent	black – white	deep – shallow
accomplishment – failure	blunt – sharp	destroy – create
achieve – fail	body – soul	difficult – easy
add – subtract	bold – timid	dim – bright
adjacent – distant	bottom – top	divide – unite
admire – detest	brave – cowardly	doubt – trust
admit – reject	break – repair	drunk – sober
adore – hate	brief – long	dull – sharp
advance – retreat	bright – dull	dumb – smart
affirm – deny	bring – remove	
afraid – confident	boy – girl	earth – sky
after – before	busy – idle	east – west
aid – hinder	buy – sell	easy – hard
alarm – comfort		elementary – advanced
alert – asleep	capture – release	end – begin
alive – dead	cause – effect	even – odd
allow – forbid	cautious – careless	evening – morning
alone – together	center – edge	evil – good
amateur – professional	change – remain	exceptional – common
amuse – bore	cheap – expensive	expand – shrink
ancient – modern	child – adult	
annoy – soothe	chilly – warm	fall – pass
answer – question	clean – dirty	failure – success
apparent – obscure	close – open	false – true
argue – agree	cold – hot	famous – unknown
arrive – depart	command – obey	fancy – plain
arrogant – humble	complex – simple	fast – slow
ascend – descend	compliment – insult	fat – thin
attack – defend	constant – variable	fiction – fact
attract – repel	continue – interrupt	find – lose
awake – asleep	cool – warm	finish – start
awkward – graceful	copy – original	firm – flabby
	countrymen – foreigner	fix – break
back – front	crazy – sane	follow – lead
bad – good	crooked – straight	forgive – blame
bare – covered	cruel – kind	forward – backward
beautiful – ugly	cry – laugh	free – restricted
before – after	curse – bless	fresh – stale
bent – straight	damage – improve	friend – enemy
better – worse	dark – light	funny – sad
big – little		full – empty



# Prepositions of Place

**IN FRONT OF**



The dog is in front of the man.

**BEHIND**



The dog is behind the postman.

**NEXT TO**



The dog is next to the bones.

**BETWEEN**



The bone is between the two dogs.

**ABOVE**

**OVER**

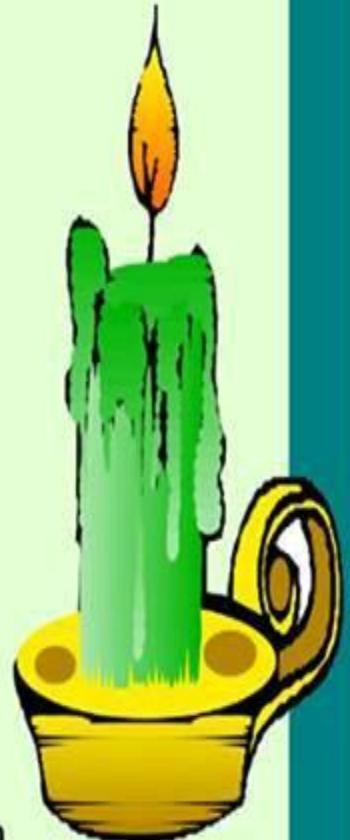
## Preposition Poem

Under the blue sky,  
Near the ancient wood  
Beside the trickling stream,  
On the grassy bank,  
Under a bright umbrella,  
In the month of May

...

# Ways To Say Thank You

You are great.  
You're a dear.  
I owe you one.  
I appreciate it.  
You're an angel.  
You're too kind.  
Thanks a bunch.  
Thanks a million.  
I'm in your debt.  
Your a life saver.  
You are the best.  
You saved my life.  
You saved my day.  
We were touched.  
I am very thankful.  
I owe you big time.  
Thank you so much.  
A million thanks to you.  
My gratitude knows no bounds.  
I do not know how to thank you.  
I'm grateful for your assistance.  
I don't have the words to thank you.  
I do not know what I would do with you.  
I appreciate it more then you will ever know.



# Homophones

Some words sound the same, mean different things and are spelt differently.

**their/there   where/wear**

You need to practise to make sure you use the right one in your writing.

## CAR JOURNEY EXPRESSIONS

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### to drop somebody off

to let sby exit your car at a specific place



"Can you drop me off at the bus station?"  
"I'll drop you off in the city centre."  
"Where do you want me to drop you off?"

### to give somebody a lift

to drive sby to a specific place



"Can you give me a lift to Dublin on Friday?"  
"Do you want a lift to work?" (only the noun)  
"Don't get a taxi, I'll give you a lift."

### to thumb a lift

to stop a car to give you a lift by using your thumb while standing by a road.



"In 2007 we thumbed a lift from Spain to Italy."  
"I have no money. I have to thumb a lift!"  
"I can't believe you thumbed a lift home."

### to pick somebody up

to collect sby at a specific place



"Can you pick the children up at school?"  
"Would you mind picking me up at 7?"  
"I can't stay, I have to pick my sister up soon."

### to go for a spin

to enjoy yourself by driving in your free time



"I'm off work today so I'm going for a spin."  
"Do you want to go for a spin to the beach?"  
"I love going for a spin on Sunday afternoons."

### to break down

When a car (or machine) stops working, we say it breaks down.



"My car broke down this morning."  
"That car is great, it has never broken down."  
"Cork English Teacher's car used to break down a lot."

CORK ENGLISH TEACHER

## Asking for Help

Could you . . . (for me) ?

Would you please . . . ?

Would you mind V+ing . . . ?

Could you possibly . . . ?

Okay, no problem.

Sure, I'd be glad to.

Sorry, I'm (kind of) busy now.

I'm sorry. I don't have time right now.

Do you have a minute?

Can you spare a few minutes?

Could you do me a favor?

Could I ask you a favor?

Can I ask you to . . . ?

I need some help (if you have time).

(If you're not busy) I could use your help.



# Pronunciation of ED



The pronunciation of words ending in ED depends on the final consonant (sound). There are three ways to pronounce ED:

**/ɪd/**

T wanted  
D needed

**Voiced Sound**  
= uses the vocal cords and they produce a vibration or humming sound in the throat.

*(Touch your throat to feel it)*

**/t/**

P helped  
K looked  
SH washed  
CH watched  
GH laughed  
TH breathed  
SS kissed  
C danced  
X fixed

VOICELESS

**/d/**

L called  
N cleaned  
R offered  
G damaged  
V loved  
S used  
W followed  
Y enjoyed  
Z amazed

VOICED

A phrase

is a collection of words that may have nouns or verbs, but it does not have a subject doing a verb  
(Notice: Ing verb forms maybe particle or gerund)  
E.g. - between ignorance and intelligence --- smashing into a fence

A clause

is a collection of words that has a subject that is actively doing a verb.

### an independent clause

the clause that could stand by itself, and form a complete sentence with punctuation,

E.g. **Obediah Simpson is uglier than a rabid raccoon.**

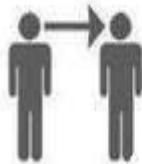
### dependent clauses

have a subject doing a verb, but they have a subordinate conjunction placed in front of the clause. That subordinate conjunction means that the clause can't stand independently by itself and become a complete sentence. Instead, the dependent clause is dependent upon another clause—it can't make a complete sentence by itself, even though it has a subject doing a verb

E.g. - **because she smiled at me ... since she laughs at diffident men**

## PRONOUNS

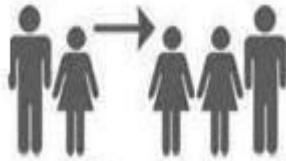
Bashar is talking to **him**.



Bashar is talking to **himself**.



Bashar and Mary are talking to **them**.



Bashar and Mary are talking to **themselves**.



Bashar and Mary are talking to **each other**.



**Adjectives Followed  
by "OF"**

ashamed

proud

aware

jealous

tired

short

afraid

suspicious

full

guilty

terrified

capable

## A SHORT SUMMARY FOR GERUNDS & INFINITIVES

### VERBS + INFINITIVE

#### Verbs Followed by an Infinitive

She agreed to speak before the game.

agree	forget	prefer
aim	get	proceed
appear	happen	promise
arrange	have	propose
ask	hesitate	refuse
attempt	hope	remember
be able	hurry	say
begin	intend	start
choose	leave	stop
continue	like	swear
dare	love	threaten
decide	mean	try
deserve	neglect	use
dislike	offer	wait
expect	ought	want
fail	plan	wish

### VERBS + GERUND

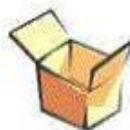
#### Verbs Followed by a Gerund

They enjoyed working on the boat.

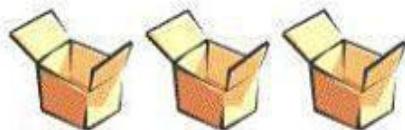
admit	finish	resist
advise	forbid	resume
appreciate	get	risk
avoid	have	spend
can't help	imagine	(time)
complete	mind	suggest
consider	miss	tolerate
delay	permit	waste
deny	postpone	(time)
detest	practice	
dislike	quit	
enjoy	recall	
escape	report	
excuse	resent	

# PLURAL RULE TWO

Add 'es' to words ending in 'ch', 'sh', 's', 'ss', 'x' or 'z' to make the plural



one box



many boxes es

beach → beaches

fox → foxes

cross → crosses

pitch → pitches

wish → wishes

bus → buses

waltz → waltzes

hutch → hutches

Try these ...

church → \_\_\_\_\_

quiz → \_\_\_\_\_

gas → \_\_\_\_\_

wax → \_\_\_\_\_

class → \_\_\_\_\_

dish → \_\_\_\_\_

To show continuation:	To give an example:	To conclude:	To emphasize:
next	to exemplify	hence	markedly
hence	for example	in conclusion	especially
also	to demonstrate	in summary	specifically
further	to clarify	to sum up	expressively
furthermore	in detail	on the whole	surprisingly
additionally	for instance	all in all	frequently
moreover	as evidence	overall	significantly
following this	to elucidate	in final analysis	with this in mind
to continue	to point out	as shown above	important to realize
in addition	to enumerate	by and large	another key point

Active	Passive	Tense
Reporters write news reports.	News reports are written by reporters	Present tense
Mike is baking a cake	A cake is being baked by Mike	Present continuous
Jean Rhys wrote "Wide Sargasso Sea	Wide Sargasso Sea was written by Jean Rhys	Past simple
They were decorating the hall, when I arrived	The hall was being decorated, when I arrived	Past continuous
Lisa has recorded a song	A song has been recorded by Lisa	Present perfect
They are going to knock down the old library	The old library is going to be knocked down	Future-going to
I will make it tomorrow	It will be made tomorrow	Future-will

angry  
annoyed  
anxious  
arrogant  
ashamed  
bored  
clumsy  
confused  
creepy  
cruel  
depressed  
disgusting  
embarrassed  
envious  
fierce  
foolish  
grumpy  
hungry  
jealous  
lazy  
lonely  
mysterious  
nervous  
thoughtless

## Feelings

adorable  
aggressive  
annoying  
beautiful  
clumsy  
confident  
considerate  
excitable  
firm  
glamorous  
grumpy  
helpful  
handsome  
important  
kind  
moody  
pretty  
talented  
thoughtful  
thoughtless



# Amazing Adjectives



blaring  
calm  
deafening  
gentle  
loud  
noisy  
peaceful  
relaxed  
restful  
silent  
still  
tranquil  
quiet

## Noise



big  
fat  
gigantic  
great  
high  
huge  
immense  
large  
little  
mammoth  
massive  
miniature  
petite  
short  
skinny  
small  
tall  
tiny  
wide

## Size



agreeable  
amused  
brave  
charming  
cheerful  
courageous  
delightful  
determined  
eager  
energetic  
enthusiastic  
friendly  
gentle  
happy  
helpful  
jolly  
lively  
perfect  
pleasant  
proud  
relieved  
successful  
thoughtful

## Feelings

**Give in**

**Give up**

relent or surrender

She didn't want to go, but the kids pestered her until she gave in.

**Call off**

to stop

Call off the search.

**Pull through**

used in discussing health

The surgery was rough, but he pulled through.

**Put off**

postpone; also can be used to describe an aversion

Norm was stranded in the woods for 3 days with only a box of candy bars, so he's put off by chocolate for now.

**Look after**

attend to

Babysitters look after children.

**Put up with**

endure

Tom put up with many jokes when he rode his ostrich to work.

**Carry on**

continue

After the accident, the police told the bystanders to carry on.

**Look forward to**

anticipate

I look forward to meeting with you.

or

Kids look forward to the holidays.

**Break up**

usually refers to relationships

Fred and Matilda are going to break up.

**Blow out**

The Packers are expected to blow out the Bears on Sunday.

**Pass out**

faint

Bennie became dizzy and passed out.

**Look up**

search for

Look me up the next time you're in town.

15

**Most Useful Phrasal Verbs**

a person who feels superior to others is said to **look down on** them

**Turn into**  
become something else  
Caterpillars turn into butterflies.

**Get away with**  
escape blame/punishment  
He sure got away with that.



# Telephone phrasal verbs

## Cut off

to interrupt a telephone conversation

## Get through

to succeed in speaking to sb on the telephone

## Hang on

to wait for a short time



## Hang up

to end a telephone conversation and put the phone down

## Call back

to telephone sb again or in return

## Pick up

to answer a telephone call

## Put through

to connect by telephone



## Speak up

to speak louder

## Break up

to become inaudible over the telephone

## Hold on

to wait for a short time

# English The Easy Way

## Have & Has Chart

### Singular Subject

1<sup>st</sup>  
person      I      have

2<sup>nd</sup>  
person      You      have

3<sup>rd</sup>  
person      She  
                  He  
                  It      has

I have a new car.  
You have a new car.  
He has a new car.  
She has a new car.  
The girl has a new car.

### Plural Subject

1<sup>st</sup>  
person      We      have

2<sup>nd</sup>  
person      You      have

3<sup>rd</sup>  
person      They      have

We have a new car.  
You have a new car.  
He has a new car.  
She has a new car.  
The girls have a new car.

English The Easy Way  
[www.english-the-easy-way.com](http://www.english-the-easy-way.com)



# MODAL VERBS and HAVE TO

Basic meanings

<b>CAN</b>	Ability Permission Possibility Request	Pat <b>CAN</b> ride a horse CAN I come tomorrow? It <b>CAN</b> be possible CAN I have a coke, please?
<b>COULD</b>	Past Ability Permission Possibility Polite Request	Pat <b>COULD</b> come yesterday COULD I open the door? It <b>COULD</b> be Peter COULD I borrow your car?
<b>MUST</b> <b>MUSTN'T</b>	Obligation Prohibition	You <b>MUST</b> be here at 7 You <b>MUSTN'T</b> play with fire
<b>SHOULD</b>	Advice or Recommendation	You <b>SHOULD</b> eat more fruit
<b>MAY</b>	Permission Possibility	MAY I come in? She <b>MAY</b> come with us
<b>MIGHT</b>	Permission Little Possibility	MIGHT I talk to you? I <b>MIGHT</b> go.
<b>HAVE TO</b> <b>DO NOT HAVE TO</b>	Obligation Lack of obligation	You <b>HAVE TO</b> finish it now You <b>DON'T HAVE TO</b> do it.

## TAKE UP

start a new hobby

*Sam has taken up jogging.  
He likes it!*

## TAKE AFTER

resemble in character  
or appearance

*He takes after his father.*

## TAKE IN

to understand

*It was difficult to take  
in all he said.*

## TAKE ON

to employ or hire

*Our company took on  
new workmen.*

## TAKE OFF

to rise into the air  
or begin flight

*The plane took off on  
time.*

## TAKE OVER

get control of  
something

*Our company was taken  
over by our rival.*

## TAKE BACK

return something to  
the place where it  
was bought

*I took that TV-set back.*

## TAKE DOWN

write down

*The students took down  
the lecture.*

# TAKE

# Words + Prepositions

(by Cork English Teacher)

accuse of	guilty of
accustomed to	independent of
afraid of	indifferent to
aim at	insist on
angry with / at	interested in
arrive at / in	jealous of
ashamed of	look at
believe in	married to
careful of / with / about	pleased with
complain about	prefer to
composed of	related to
congratulate on	satisfied with
consist of	similar to
depend on	succeed in
deprive of	superior to
die of	sure of
different from	surprised at / by
dressed in	suspicious of
full of	tired of
good at	translate into

CET

Phrasal Verb	Meaning
face up to	accept something
fall back on	depend
fall for	believe a lie
fall through	be unsuccessful
figure out	find an answer or solve
find out	discover
fit in	have enough time or space
focus on	concentrate
fold up	(a) make a sheet of paper smaller (b) go out of business
gear up	get ready for a busy period
get across	communicate successfully
get along with	having a good relationship with someone
get around to	(a) find time to do something (b) overcome a problem (c) persuade someone to do something
get away	(a) escape (b) go on holiday or for a short break
get away with	not get caught doing something wrong
get by	have just enough money to live on
get down	start
get out of	avoid doing something
get over	recover
get through	(a) contact (by telephone) (b) overcome a situation

## a, an and the

We use **a** before words that begin with a consonant.

a boy  
a tree  
a big dog



We use **an** before words that begin with a vowel.

an aeroplane  
an artist  
an old man

Which is right, a mountain or **an** mountain? \_\_\_\_\_

**B**

Do you use **a** or **an** before these words?



\_\_\_\_\_ orange



\_\_\_\_\_ doctor



\_\_\_\_\_ elephant



\_\_\_\_\_ inkpot



\_\_\_\_\_ frog



\_\_\_\_\_ bicycle



\_\_\_\_\_ tiger



\_\_\_\_\_ egg



\_\_\_\_\_ umbrella

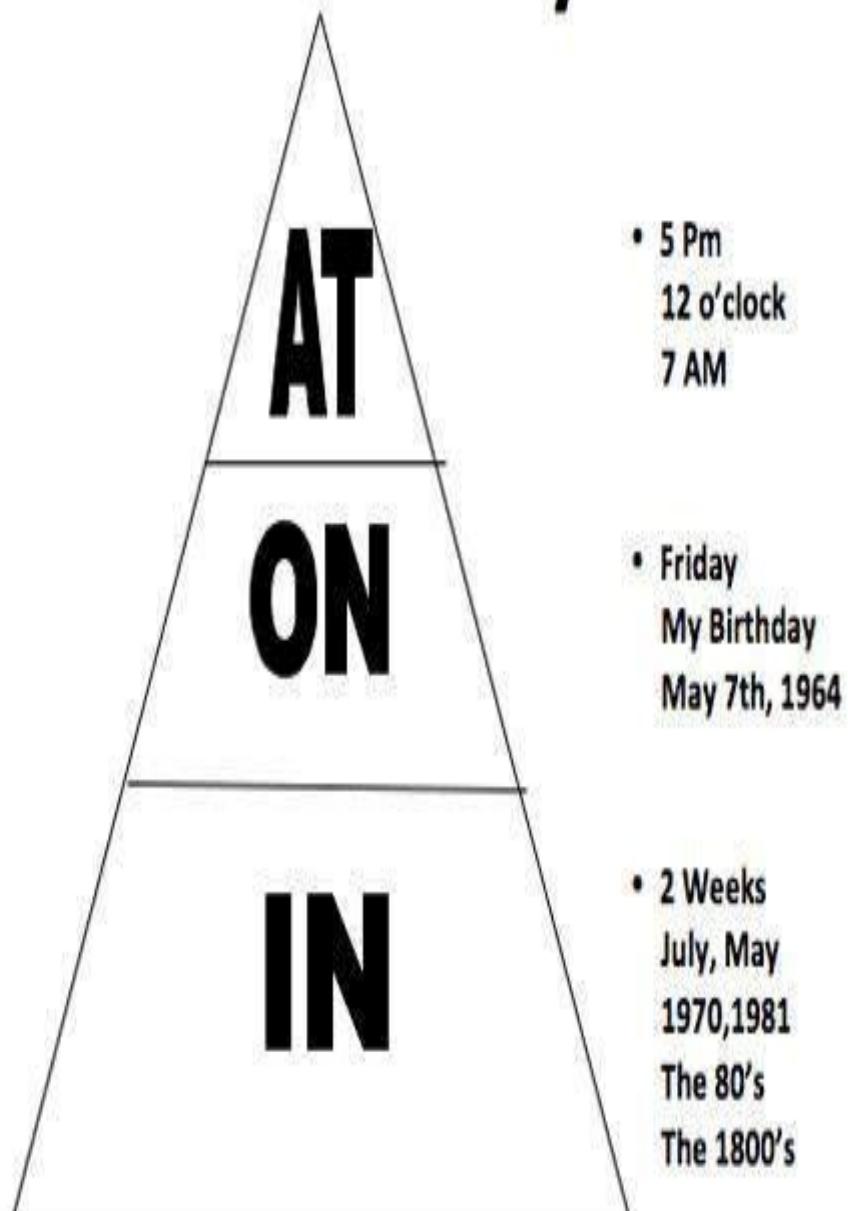
# The ATONIN time Pyramid

Hours

Days

Weeks  
Months  
Years  
Decades  
Centuries

Exceptions: In 5 minutes   In the morning   In the afternoon   At night.



# Reasons CONNECTORS

We use connectors to give reasons.

- a We use *because* to introduce a reason clause.  
*I read the book because my cousin recommended it.*
- b In writing we often use *as* or *since* with a reason clause at the beginning of a sentence.  
*As the book sold so many copies, it was reprinted twice.*
- c We can also use *because of* with a noun to give reasons.  
*Because of his books, Dan Brown is very well-known.*

## Purpose

We use connectors to talk about purpose.

- a We use *to*, *in order (not) to* or *so as (not) to* with an infinitive to say why we do something.  
*I always switch off my computer screen **in order to** save electricity.*
- b We can also use *so*, *so that* and *in order that* with a clause to say why we do something. We often use a modal verb in these clauses.  
*I'd like to have a faster internet connection **so that** I can upload photos to my blog.*

## Sequence

We use connectors to sequence events in a narrative.

- a We use *before* and *after* with specific times and events or with gerunds.  
*Before meeting my friends, I had lunch.*  
*I arranged to meet my friends **after** lunch.*
- b We can use *after*, *afterwards* and *before* in expressions with *soon* and *shortly*.  
*I got there at four, and they arrived **soon afterwards**.*
- c We use *first (of all)*, *firstly*, *in the beginning*, *secondly*, *then*, *next*, *later*, *finally* and *in the end* to sequence events.  
*First of all we bought our tickets, and **then** we went inside.*
- d We use *at last* and *eventually* to talk about events which took longer than we thought.  
*There were lots of adverts and trailers, but the film started **at last**.*

## Result & conclusion

We use connectors to talk about results and to give conclusions.

- a We use *as a result*, *consequently*, *so* and *therefore* to talk about results and consequences.
- b We can also use *thus* to talk about results and consequences. It is a more formal connector.
- c We use *in conclusion*, *in short* and *to sum up* to give conclusions and summaries.

## Contrast

We use connectors to contrast information.

- a We use *but* to introduce a clause of contrast. We don't use *but* to start a sentence.  
*It's lucky to see one magpie, **but** unlucky to see two.*
- b We use *although*, *even though* and *whereas* to introduce a clause.  
*I'd never open an umbrella indoors, **even though** I'm not superstitious.*
- c We use *however* and *nevertheless* to add a comment which contrasts with the previous one. *Nevertheless* is a formal word.  
*Black cats are supposed to be lucky. **However**, I don't believe that!*
- d We use *despite* and *in spite of* with a gerund or a noun.  
***Despite** being an Aries, he's very shy and sensitive.*

## Addition & example

We use connectors to add information and to give examples.

- a We use *also* before a main verb or after an auxiliary verb.  
*I love wearing earrings. **I also** design and make them.*
- b We use *too* and *as well* at the end of a clause.  
*I love wearing earrings. **I design and make them too.***
- c We often use *besides* with a gerund to join two clauses.  
***Besides** wearing earrings, I design and make them.*
- d We use *in addition*, *what's more*, *furthermore*, and *moreover*, at the beginning of a sentence. Remember to use a comma after these connectors.  
*I love wearing earrings. **In addition**, I design and make them.*
- e We use *for example*, *for instance*, *like* and *such as* to give examples. We can use *especially* and *in particular* to highlight one specific example.  
*I also make other jewellery **like** rings and bracelets.*  
*I love silver earrings, **in particular** ones from Mexico.*

# MAKE

made, made, making

Producing, constructing, creating or building sth. new

Origin of a product or material used

EG: His ring is made of gold.

Producing and action or reaction

EG: You make me happy.

Plans & decisions

make the arrangements, make a choice

+ Nouns about speaking and certain sounds.

make a comment, make a noise, make a speech

Food, drink and meals

make a cake, make a cup of tea, make dinner

EXPRESSIONS: a bet, a call, a change, a choice, a discovery, a decision, a line, a joke, a loss, a mess, a living, a noise, a plan, a point a prediction, a promise, a reservation, a speech a statement, etc.

They have similar meanings

did, done, doing **DO**

Activities in general

work, jobs or tasks

EG: Have you done your homework ?

Replaces a verb when the meaning is clear

EG: Have you done the dishes, yet ? (washed).

Non-specific activities

do nothing, do everything

EXPRESSIONS: a dance, a drawing, a favour, a job, badly, business, chores, damage, a service, laundry, research, the dishes, the ironing, the gardening, the shopping, well, work, your job, the rest, your best, etc.

ENGLISHMARCNET

# Language practice **Passive Construction**

[www.facebook.com/EFLpractice](http://www.facebook.com/EFLpractice)

The object of the active sentence is the subject of the passive one.

The passive construction is normally used when the actor is irrelevant or unknown, or when the thing or person that is acted on is emphasized.

Nobody speaks Chinese in this office.

**Chinese isn't spoken in this office.**

The burglar stole all the jewels.

**All the jewels were stolen (by the burglar).**

We haven't found granny's glasses yet.

**Granny's glasses haven't been found yet.**

They will open the exhibition next Tuesday.

**The exhibition will be opened next Tuesday.**

You can't find anything here.

**Nothing can be found here.**

Mozart didn't play any rap songs.

**No rap songs were played by Mozart.**

You must write the answer in the box below.

**The answer must be written in the box below.**

He's repairing the car now.

**The car is being repaired now.**

They **speak English here.**

**English is spoken here.**

**be + 3rd form**



# What is passive voice?

- In active voice, the subject **performs** the action.
- Example: John **hit** the ball.
  
- In passive voice, the action is performed **on** the subject. The subject **receives** the action.
- Example: The ball **was hit** over the fence.

# So vs. Such

Use **so** + adjective

- ◆ Jack is **so** nice.
- ◆ The pizza is **so** delicious.

Use **such** + noun phrase

- ◆ Jack is **such** a nice guy.
- ◆ This is **such** delicious pizza.

# Words related to LAUGH



## chuckle

to laugh inwardly or quietly

My joke wasn't very funny, but Ben chuckled a little when I told it.



## snicker

to partially suppress a laugh, as if to hide one's amusement and happiness

I snickered when my friend spilled his coffee in front of the girl he likes.



## giggle

to laugh with repeated short catches of breath, sometimes in a childlike way

The children could not stop giggling while they were playing in the snow.

## crack up

to laugh a lot at something, almost uncontrollably

I cracked up when I saw Tim dressed up like an elf.



American English at State

A E

# Every, No, Some, Any



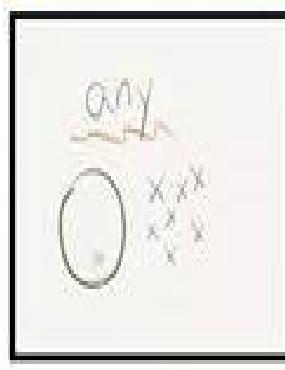
- Means all
- Used in positive and negative sentences

I won every game!  
You can't win every game.



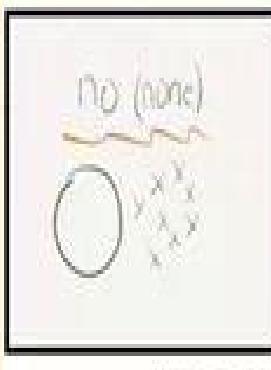
- Means part or a portion
- Used in positive sentences
- Not specific

I won some games, but not all of them.  
Some of the games were canceled.



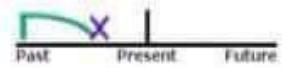
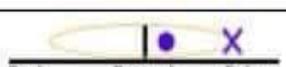
- Means at least/even one or even a little bit
- Used in negative sentences and questions

I didn't win any games.  
Did you win any games?



- Means zero or not any
- Only negative word used in a sentence

I won no games.  
None of them went well.

timeline	tense	use
	simple present	repeated actions
		generalizations
	present continuous	actions happening now
		actions happening around now
	simple past	completed action
		how long
	past continuous	interrupted action
		unspecified time
	present perfect	how long
		how long
	present perfect continuous	how long
		past before the past
	past perfect continuous	how long
		how long
	future	
		completed action before future action
	future perfect continuous	how long before future action

# Phrasal verbs with out



to ask out



to bear out



to break out



to carry out



to check out



to count out



to come out



to die out



to draw out



to drop out



to eat out



to figure out



to find out



to hand out



to iron out



to leave out



to make out



to miss out



to pass out



to put out

# Phone Conversation

My EnglishTeacher  
.eu

## Formal

- Good Morning
- This is \_\_ speaking
- Could I speak to \_\_ please?
- I'm trying to contact \_\_
- I'm calling on behalf of \_\_
- \_\_ speaking, how may I help you?
- May I ask who's calling, please?
- Could I speak to someone who \_\_?
- I would like to make a reservation please
- Could you hold on a moment, please
- I'm sorry, he's out of the office today
- I'm afraid my English isn't very strong, could you speak slowly please?
- Can I leave a message please?
- Thank you for calling

## Informal

- Hi, it's \_\_ here
- Is \_\_ there?
- I'm in the post office at the moment, and I just needed \_\_
- Hello, John's phone
- Who is it?
- Just a minute
- Okay, wait a moment please
- \_\_ is out at the moment
- Sorry, I didn't catch that
- I can't hear you very well
- I'll ask him to ring you when \_\_ gets back
- I'll let \_\_ know that you rang
- Bye
- Talk soon
- Speak to you again soon

English	Usage	Example
• in	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>room, building, street, town, country</li> <li>book, paper etc.</li> <li>car, taxi</li> <li>picture, world</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>in the kitchen, in London</li> <li>in the book</li> <li>in the car, in a taxi</li> <li>in the picture, in the world</li> </ul>
• at	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>meaning <i>next to, by an object</i></li> <li>for <i>table</i></li> <li>for events</li> <li>place where you are to do something typical (watch a film, study, work)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>at the door, at the station</li> <li>at the table</li> <li>at a concert, at the party</li> <li>at the cinema, at school, at work</li> </ul>
• on	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>attached</li> <li>for a place with a river</li> <li>being on a surface</li> <li>for a certain side (left, right)</li> <li>for a floor in a house</li> <li>for public transport</li> <li>for <i>television, radio</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>the picture on the wall</li> <li>London lies on the Thames.</li> <li>on the table</li> <li>on the left</li> <li>on the first floor</li> <li>on the bus, on a plane</li> <li>on TV, on the radio</li> </ul>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• by, next to, beside</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• left or right of somebody or something</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Jane is standing by / next to / beside the car.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• under</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• on the ground, lower than (or covered by) something else</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the bag is under the table</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• below</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• lower than something else but above ground</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the fish are below the surface</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• over</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• covered by something else</li> <li>• meaning <i>more than</i></li> <li>• getting to the other side (also <i>across</i>)</li> <li>• overcoming an obstacle</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• put a jacket over your shirt</li> <li>• over 16 years of age</li> <li>• walk over the bridge</li> <li>• climb over the wall</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• above</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• higher than something else, but not directly over it</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• a path above the lake</li> </ul>

• across	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>getting to the other side (also <i>over</i>)</li> <li>getting to the other side</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>walk across the bridge</li> <li>swim across the lake</li> </ul>
• through	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>something with limits on top, bottom and the sides</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>drive through the tunnel</li> </ul>
• to	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>movement to person or building</li> <li>movement to a place or country</li> <li>for <i>bed</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>go to the cinema</li> <li>go to London / Ireland</li> <li>go to bed</li> </ul>
• into	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>enter a room / a building</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>go into the kitchen / the house</li> </ul>



• towards	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>movement in the direction of something (but not directly to it)</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>go 5 steps towards the house</li></ul>
• onto	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>movement to the top of something</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>jump onto the table</li></ul>
• from	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>in the sense of <i>where from</i></li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>a flower from the garden</li></ul>



4 J'aime



16:04



# Make or Do ?

## Make

*constructing-building-creating*

make the bed  
make a cake  
make the dinner  
make a cup of tea / coffee  
make mess  
make a wish  
make a dress

## Do

*activity-action-task*

do housework  
do the ironing  
do homework  
do the washing-up  
do the shopping  
do the cleaning  
do one's chores

*common expressions*

make plans  
make a decision  
make a mistake  
make noise  
make money  
make arrangements  
make a request  
make an effort  
make a fortune  
make an offer  
make a suggestion

*common expressions*

do well  
do a good job  
do badly  
do somebody a favour  
do your hair  
do your make-up  
do business  
do your best  
do a course  
do exercises  
do something/nothing/everything/anything

# Every day - Everyday



**every day**

Phrase that acts  
as an adverb

It describes the frequency...

= on all of the days,  
on each day



**everyday**

Adjective

It describes something as ...

= ordinary, regular,  
normal, common place

everyday + noun

everyday activities  
everyday occurrence

Examples:

I study English **every day**.

Woodward English puts a new word  
with its definition on twitter **every day**.

Example:

Even though he had won the lottery,  
it hadn't changed his **everyday** life.

→ True! See it at @WoodwardEnglish

[www.grammar.cl](http://www.grammar.cl)

[www.woodwardenglish.com](http://www.woodwardenglish.com)

[www.vocabulary.cl](http://www.vocabulary.cl)



20:03



type	form	usage	examples	
			if-clause	main clause
1	if + Present Simple => will + Infinitive	It is possible and also very likely that the condition will be fulfilled.	If it rains tomorrow,	We will not go to the beach.
2	if + Simple Past => would + Infinitive	It is possible but very unlikely, that the condition will be fulfilled.	If I found her address,	I would send her an invitation.
3	if + Past Perfect => would + have + Past Participle	It is impossible that the condition will be fulfilled because it refers to the past.	If I had been more careful,	I wouldn't have made such a big mistake.
mixed				
1	if + Past Perfect => would + Infinitive	The condition refers to the past, the main clause to the present.	If I had won the lottery,	I would be rich.
2	if + Past Perfect => would + Infinitive	The condition refers to the past, the main clause to the future.	If she had signed up for the ski trip last week,	She would be joining us tomorrow.
3	if + Past Simple => would + have + Past Participle	The condition refers to the present, the main clause to the past.	If I didn't have to work so much,	I would have gone to the party last night.
4	if + Past Simple => would + Infinitive]	The condition refers to the present, the main clause to the future.	If I didn't have so much vacation time,	I wouldn't go with you on the cruise to Alaska next week.
5	if + Past Continuous => would + have + Past Participle	The condition refers to the future, the main clause to the past.	If Donna weren't making us a big dinner tonight,	I would have suggested that we go to that nice Italian restaurant.
6	if + Past Continuous => would + Infinitive	The condition refers to the future, the main clause to the present.	If I were going to that concert tonight,	I would be very excited.



15:40

# who & whom

**Whom** is the objective form of **who**, which was originally only a subjective pronoun.

Compare:

*A woman was standing at the bar. > Who was standing at the bar?  
I saw a woman at the bar. > Whom did you see at the bar?  
The barman was talking to the woman. > To whom was the barman talking?  
The woman who was standing at the bar is Peter's sister.  
The woman whom I saw at the bar is Peter's sister.  
The woman to whom the barman was talking is Peter's sister.*

**Whom** can only be used in the object position or after a preposition.

**Who** can be used in both the subject and object positions.

**Whom** is not often used in modern spoken English, even though it is common in written, especially formal language. (If the sentence is long or complicated, and it is not convenient to separate the preposition from the pronoun, the **preposition + whom** structure may be used in spoken language, too.)

Examples:

We had already known the man who became the head of the office.  
Those who need more information should ask the guide. (*subject position*)  
Who did you see at the bar? (*object position*)  
[Whom did you see at the bar? (*very rare but possible*)]  
Who was the barman talking to? (*preferred usage*)  
To whom was the barman talking? (*not very frequent but possible*)  
He was respected by the people with whom he worked. (*formal*)  
He was respected by the people (who/that) he worked with. (*informal*)  
Who can we turn to in a time of crisis? (*informal*)  
To whom can we turn in a time of crisis? (*formal*)

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15:40

# so & because

## Reason

It was raining.

I was tired.

## Result

I took my umbrella.

I went to bed.

It was raining, **so** I took my umbrella.  
I took my umbrella **because** it was raining.

I was tired, **so** I went to bed.  
I went to bed **because** I was tired.



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## Vocabulary

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# good & well

**Good** is usually an adjective (which modifies nouns) while **well** is an adverb (which modifies verbs, adjectives and other adverbs):

There are two good restaurants in our street.  
We saw a very good film last night.  
My mobile phone is rather old, but it's still good.  
Did you have a good time in Paris?  
She doesn't play tennis, but she can swim well.  
The actors played very well at the theatre last night.

**Good** is often used after linking (or copular) verbs like **be, seem, feel, taste, smell, sound or appear** to express a state of being, condition or quality:

I feel good. The soup tastes good. This idea sounds very good

**Well** is rather used with action verbs:

She plays the piano well.  
They sang very well at the concert last night.  
Thanks to my new glasses, I see well.



As an answer to the question 'How are you?', both **good** and **well** can be used, but their meaning is different:

I'm well, I feel well = I'm in good health.  
I'm good, I feel good = I'm happy and everything is fine.  
('I'm good' is very informal in this meaning and less frequently used.)



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15:41

# English Pronunciation is Ridiculous

There are many words containing "ough" which is pronounced **7 different ways**.



The **bough** of a tree is simply a branch. This "ough" sounds like the "ow" in "how".



When you have a bad cold or the flu, you often **cough**. This "ough" sounds like the preposition "off".



This is a **rough** surface. This "ough" sounds like the "uff" in "cuff".



Doughnuts are made of **dough** (and sugar and water...). This "ough" sounds like the "o" in "Oh, no"!



We are looking at the sky & clouds **through** an airplane window. This "ough" sounds like the "ou" in "you".



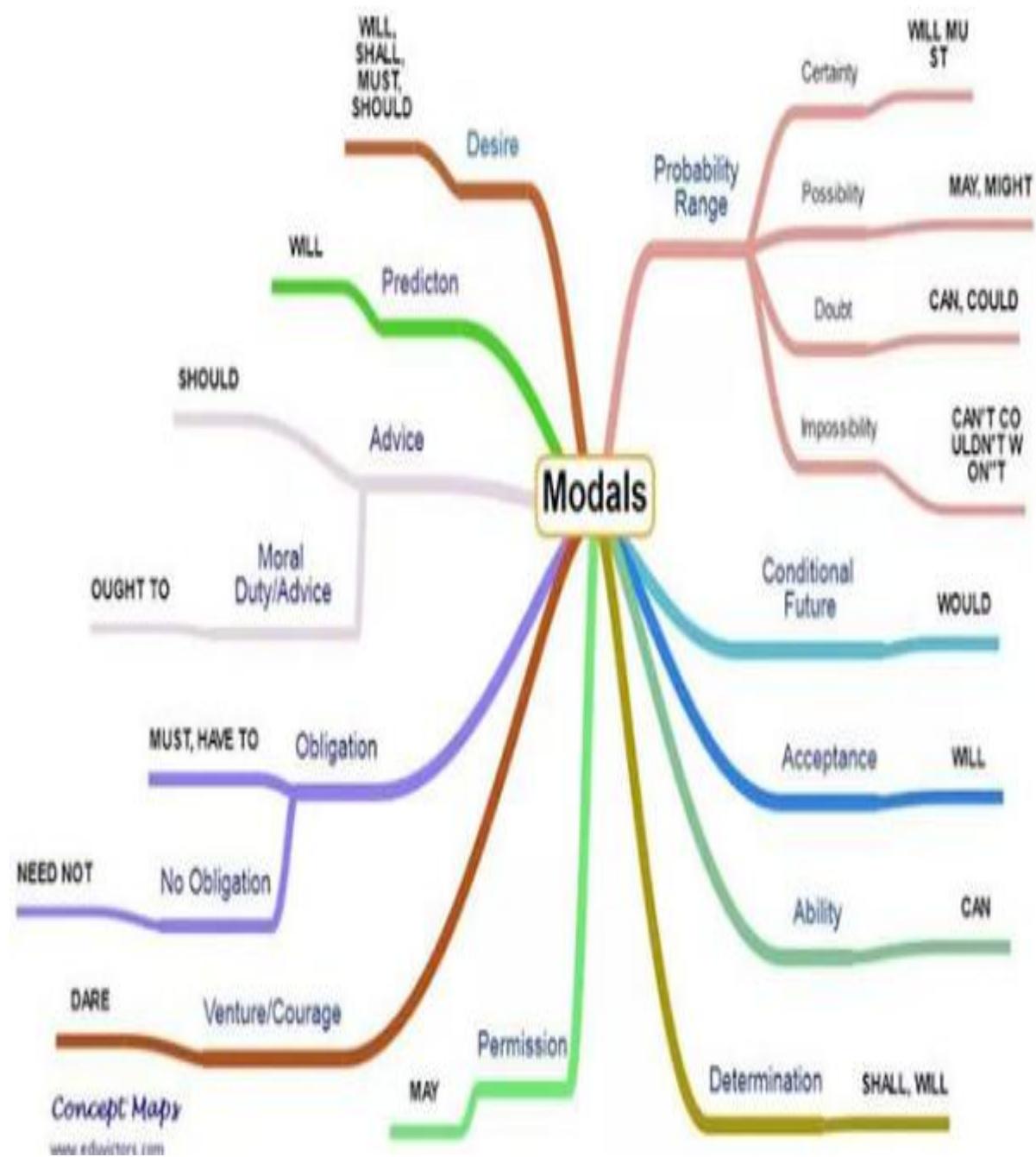
The famous thinker by Rodin is lost in **thought**. This "ough" sounds like "awe" or the "aw" in "lawn".



This man is using 2 oxen and a **plough** to till the land. This "ough" sounds like the "ow" in **flower**.

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### **MAY = MIGHT (more formal)**

We use MAY or MIGHT to express POSSIBILITY

Ex: There's a lot of traffic: I may/might be late for the meeting

We use MAY I...? to ASK FOR A PERMISSION

May I use your phone? (formal)

### **MUSTN'T = YOU AREN'T ALLOWED TO...**

Is used to express prohibition

You mustn't park here!

### **SHOULD/SHOULDN'T - OUGHT TO**

We use SHOULD - OUGHT TO to give ADVICE

Young children should go to bed early

You shouldn't spend so much money on clothes

### **MUST - HAVE TO**

\* MUST and HAVE TO express OBLIGATION AND NECESSITY

You must come home early

I have to be at the office at 9 o' clock

MUST can only be used in the present tense; we use HAVE TO to form all the other tenses:

I'll have to work late tomorrow

He had to leave early yesterday

\* We also use MUST to give ADVICE

You must talk to your brother about it

You must stay in bed

ABILITY (Physical, Skill, Availability)	can('t)	could('nt)
PERMISSION REQUEST	may/can can/could will/would	N/A (not applicable)
NECESSITY	have to has to	had to
LACK OF NECESSITY	don't have to doesn't have to	didn't have to
OBLIGATION (law)	must	had to
PROHIBITION	must not	N/A
POSSIBILITY	may (not) might (not) could	<sup>have</sup> may <sup>have</sup> +past participle(modal perfect) might have +past participle(modal perfect) could <sup>have</sup> +past participle(modal perfect)
LOGICAL DEDUCTION	must (not) can't (couldn't)	must have + p.p. can't have + p.p. couldn't have + p.p.
ADVICE	should (not) had better (not) ought to	should have + p.p. had better have + p.p. (△dead English) ought to have + p.p.
EXPECTATION	should	should have + p.p.
PREFERENCE	would like (to) would prefer would rather	would have liked would have preferred would rather have
		9 J'aime

## MUST HAVE

MUST HAVE + PAST PARTICIPLE

We use it to make a deduction about something that has happened. We feel quite sure about it.

Example:

If you can't find your car keys you must have left them in the house.



## CAN'T HAVE

CAN'T HAVE + PAST PARTICIPLE

We are making a deduction about something that didn't happen in the past based on present evidence.

Example:

He can't have fallen in love with her. She's married.

## SHOULD HAVE

SHOULD HAVE + PAST PARTICIPLE

Use it to express the idea that something was desirable or needed but didn't take place.

Example:

I should have called you yesterday but I forgot.

Shouldn't have: Something took place but it

wasn't desirable: You shouldn't have drunk so much. Now you feel terrible.



## NEEDN'T HAVE

NEEDN'T HAVE + PAST PARTICIPLE

It's the opposite meaning to 'should have'. It indicates that something was done but it wasn't necessary. The person who did it thought it was necessary.

Example:

You needn't have bought more milk. We've got too much.

## MIGHT/MAY/COULD HAVE

MIGHT/MAY/COULD HAVE + PAST PARTICIPLE

Use them to say that something was possible in the past but we are not sure.

Example:

I think I saw Sally at the cinema but I might /may /could have been wrong. It was very dark.

## MIGHT/COULD HAVE

MIGHT/COULD HAVE + PAST PARTICIPLE

Use them to say that something was possible in the past but we know that it didn't in fact happen.

Example:

If Mary hadn't been there, my son might/could have fallen down and hurt himself. He was so lucky.

# Words related to SMILE

## beam: to smile radiantly

- When you and Brad are together, you're always beaming.



## grin: to smile widely

- I am so happy that my sister will visit me. I cannot stop grinning.

## sneer: to smile at someone or something with an expression on your face that shows dislike and a lack of respect.

- The PhD student sneered at Tom for not having a graduate degree.

## smirk: to smile in a smug, conceited, or silly way

- Jeff smirked at me when I lost and he won first place.

# What's the difference?

- ★ Subject pronoun
- ★ Takes the place of a subject
- ★ Does the action

e.g.

- Heidi drove to New York City.  
I drove to New York City.
- Jane and Heidi studied.  
Jane and I studied.



## Me

- ★ Object pronoun
- ★ Takes the place of an object
- ★ Receives the action

e.g.

- Tina gave Heidi a present.  
Tina gave me a present.
- Tina gave Jane and Heidi a present.  
Tina gave Jane and me a present.

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